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On this morning (March 26) the turtle was killed and an examination of the viscera was made. It was found that the stomach contained a small amount of whitish mucus, part of which was mixed with earth. The small intestine was contracted and entirely empty. The upper third had thickened walls and was much larger in diameter than the lower portion. The linings of the intestinal canal for the space of an inch above the point of entrance of the hepatic duct was stained a deep brownish orange. This apparently was due to bile. The gall bladder was filled, and the bile, very dark green in color, was thickened to the point of viscosity, so that portions of it could be drawn over the enameled surface of the dissecting tray with a probe. Below the hepatic duct, the walls of the intestine were pale. An orange tint appeared four inches above the cæcal expansion and increased in intensity to the point of junction of large and small intestines. The cæcum was empty. In the rectum were four rounded masses of firm, hardened mucus, each as large as a pellet of number 8 shot. The cloaca was empty and completely contracted. The animal seemed to be normal in flesh, and small masses of orange-yellow fat persisted along the dorsal wall of the body cavity and in the region of the pelvic arch. Apparently metabolism had been in abeyance during the period of hibernation.

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SPADE-FOOT TOAD AT MASTIC, LONG ISLAND.

The morning of June 17, 1916, after heavy warm rain the preceding night there were singing Spade-foot Toads in a woodland pool beside a road. At mid-day one was seen to cross the road and hop away from the pool into the woods. Its colors matched the leaf-carpet wonderfully. Others remained all day.

One was captured in the pool and liberated the following day. It is remarkable how completely it was able to hide in a closely cut green lawn in bright sunlight by crouching at the bases of the grass. When liberated in the woods it disappeared backwards under the leaves, and remained with just the nose showing at the bottom of its entrance. On June 25, it was found again in this same spot under the fallen leaves in a shallow burrow in the ground, its nose showing. When disturbed it turned sideways, thus withdrawing completely and filling the mouth of the depression with sandy soil. July 3, on scraping away the dead leaves, there was no sign of the toad, but a spot of loose soil detected was investigated disclosing it at a depth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This was the last seen of that particular individual, as on July 9, there remained only a neat steeply-slanting burrow, about 3 inches deep, empty.

A steady rain commencing the night before, continued through July 23, on which afternoon Spade-foot Toads were singing in a pool in pasture land near stands of trees. During a temporary silence cattle came close to the pool, only to gallop away in alarm when the noise recommenced. Investigation disclosed singing Spade-foots also in the woodland pool occupied several weeks earlier, and a greater number in woods now flooded just across the road.

Points of interest in these data are concealing coloration in the woods, skill at hiding, recurrence in the same pool with favorable conditions after 36 days (see Overton, COPEIA, Nos. 20 and 24), and an individual's remaining 15 days in one spot just under the fallen woodland leaves.

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